

PROHIBITION HITS NATIONAL FINANCES TREMENDOUS BLOW

Billion in Revenue and in Stocks and Wages Are Wiped Out.

William K. First, counsel for the New York Brewers' Association, in a statement today pointed to the tremendous investment has entailed by the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and declared that between 400,000 and 500,000 persons will be thrown out of employment during this year if the Prohibition Law is not repealed. He furnished a mass of statistics on the liquor business.

From June 30, 1913, to the same date in 1917, the Government collected in revenue from the liquor industry a total amount of \$4,095,456,150.96, said Mr. First. "While certain interests are clamoring wildly for the rigid enforcement of Prohibition, and have clamored for an anti-Nation for years, it is always well to keep in mind that the huge revenue derived from liquor must be made up in some other way, and heavier taxes on the people is the logical way."

From June 30, 1916, to the same date in 1917 the Government collected a revenue from the liquor industry alone of \$1,358,646,997. In the same period the State of New York collected \$370,000,000 from the same source and an additional \$100,000,000 from the distillers. In 1917 there were 749,418 persons employed in the liquor industry in the United States exclusive of the number employed in allied trades. The yearly disbursement in wages to these employees was \$553,372,533. It is reasonable to assume that while there are not as many persons now employed in the industry as there were in 1917, due to Prohibition, it is also reasonable to assume that the wage disbursements have been about 40 per cent. of the 1917 figure.

The most recent census of manufacturing taken for the State of New York shows an investment of \$17,378,000 in the liquor industry. Of this amount the investments were: Brown, \$15,512,000; wine-making, \$2,100,000; malting, \$1,765,000; and distilling, \$2,593,000.

The New York City Hotel investment was \$37,333,000, exclusive of \$24,250,000. Hotel investments outside of New York but in New York State equaled \$4,253,000 and saloons \$77,552,000, making a total investment in New York City and State of \$117,938,000. In 1916 the liquor stock in this city was valued at \$34,766,000; outside the city, but in the State, \$19,942,000. Due to Prohibition the estimated loss is \$23,338,000 in the State alone. The loss to saloons is estimated to be 75 per cent. and the hotel investment loss is figured at 10 per cent. The saloon losses by itself is set at \$22,220,000. The total loss by Prohibition to hotels and saloons in the State is conservatively placed at \$301,898,912, this being exclusive of the good will loss to the respective distillers.

In addition to the foregoing losses it must be remembered that the loss to persons owning vineyards in the State exceeds several million dollars, or New York State (next to California) is one of the greatest wine growing States in the Union.

The brewing industry, and there are about 140 breweries in this State, is perhaps the hardest hit industry by the one-half of one per cent. ruling.

BROWNING, KING & CO EMPLOYEES IN LUCK

Manager of Cooper Square Store Announces New Profit Sharing Plan.

It is now Saturday, Jan. 17, but the employees of the Browning, King & Co. store at 15 Cooper Square are still talking of the dinner, dance and entertainment given them at the Hotel Brevoort by S. E. Millington, the store manager. It was a great success, and it was the first time since the store was opened that the employees were given a special treat. Mr. Millington announced that during the year 1920 it was his intention to distribute this profit among the employees in shares, to be apportioned on the basis of their present salaries. Mr. Millington feels that no store can be operated 100 per cent. efficiently unless each employee performs to the best of his ability the duties imposed upon him; that the profits accruing to the store from the efforts of its employees are in a large measure due to the employees themselves. A committee from the employees has been appointed whose business it will be to consider and recommend all matters pertaining to the welfare of all. No employee will be discharged unless this committee recommends such action.

Temporary guests of this dinner were Mr. William Hull Browning, President of the company; Mrs. William Hull Browning; and Mr. John Scott Browning, the Treasurer of the company.

RUDOWSKY CASE REVERSED. Appellate Division Asks That Conviction Be Investigated.

A decision yesterday of the Appellate Division reversing the conviction last June of Samuel Rudowsky, of No. 414 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn, on a charge of stealing \$110 from the pocket of Mrs. Wagoner of No. 405 West 53d Street while on a subway train, caused that statement to be made by a judge, and the judge said that the conviction should be made the subject of a thorough investigation by the District Attorney.

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HELENE CARRERE TO BECOME BRIDE OF F. K. BARBOUR



Time and Place Set for Wedding That Will Attract New York Society.

St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and 11th Street, is the place, and Feb. 17 is the time set for the marriage of Miss Helena Carrere to Frederick K. Barbour, an event that will attract society in its full strength. The prospective bride is the daughter of Mrs. L. Sidney Carrere of No. 127 East 73d Street.

LATIN-AMERICANS CALL ON LANSING

Delegates to Financial Conference Which Meets Next Week Guests of Glass at Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Latin-American delegates to the second Pan-American Financial Conference, which opens here Monday called at the State Department today and were welcomed by Secretary Glass. They then went to the Treasury Department where Secretary Glass received them and later they were guests of Secretary Glass at a luncheon at the Pan-American Union building.

All the Latin American countries were represented, nine Ministers of Finance being included. Among the more important subjects to be taken up were the discussion of monetary policy by the delegates and representatives of the United States are transportation, questions and problems of disarmament, and distribution.

Delegates from South America, who have been in the city for some time, are expected to leave for home in the next few days.

Makes Plans for His Cremation. NEWARK, O., Jan. 17.—George Abbott, city prison keeper, yesterday visited an undertaker and arranged to have his body cremated and his ashes scattered on Buckeye Lake, then went to his office and fired a pistol bullet into his head.

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18TH AMENDMENT 'A MUTILATION OF THE CONSTITUTION'

Augustus Thomas Declares It Contrary to Spirit of the Instrument.

For the reason that a majority of Americans cannot repeal the Prohibition Amendment, Augustus Thomas, the playwright, in an interview with the Evening World this morning declared the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment to be "contrary to the spirit of our institutions and a mutilation of the Constitution."

"Even if this present generation should give this amendment unanimous consent the fact that a majority of the nation cannot change it makes it subversive of our form of government," said Mr. Thomas, "and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution."

"If the Supreme Court, whose members are under oath to defend the Constitution of the United States, and who cannot defend it from an attack of bayonets, but only from a mutilation of this kind, tending to destroy its spirit, which is above the letter," the playwright continued, "does not declare this amendment unconstitutional, it then becomes the duty of every patriot—not justified by the majority but by the justice of the cause—to hold the Constitution of the United States above the question of both candidate and party, and vote against the nomination or reelection of any man in the National Legislature, or any State Legislature, who was weakly a party to this inquiry."

"The distinguishing thing about the Government of the United States," he went on, "that makes it different from any Government that has existed up to this time, is that in all laws governing the conduct of its citizens, every man has a vote and the majority rule."

"Whichever any law governing the conduct of an individual is placed where a majority cannot alter the law, there has been a departure from the intention, the spirit, and the form of our Government. The Constitution which requires a vote of three-fourths of the States to amend it, is not a law governing the conduct of citizens, but the ground plan of our Government plus a bill of rights. There are in it only rules defining the Government, the departments of the Government, and the duties of officials plus the bill of rights referred to."

"A summary law like that of the Eighteenth Amendment when put into the Constitution cannot be repealed by a majority," Mr. Thomas pointed out, "nor even by a vote of three-fourths of the country, because the vote must be by States and thirteen States can keep this law in the Constitution."

"Now, there are thirteen States in which the population is less than 7,000,000 voters. A majority of those 7,000,000 voters would be well contained in 3,000,000 and these can keep this law in the Constitution, even if all the rest of the millions of voters are against them."

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RENT-PROFITEERS IN LINE FOR NEW RAID ON TENANTS

Field Opened by Deadlock of Builders and Unconcern of Public Officers.

Profiteering landlords are planning new raids on tenants. Investigations by members of the Real Estate Board yesterday show that the situation is developing dangerous possibilities. Experts say this year will witness worse rent squeezes in both home and business districts unless prompt measures are taken for relief.

The main trouble lies in the persistent refusal of speculative builders to undertake projects sufficient in volume to supply housing demands. They advance three main reasons for their inaction, all of which are recognized as good. First is their failure to obtain large loans at low rates because bankers are holding time money at 8 per cent. and their chief concern seems to be to keep as much cash as possible in the liquid form of call loans on which they have been charging from 6 to 15 per cent. during the past week. These high rates alone being enough to shut off all kinds of building except that which is absolutely necessary, especially all speculative projects which are based primarily upon a prospect of fair profit. Second is the strongly maintained high cost of materials. Third is the uncertainty of labor, with the impossibility of holding it to contract agreements as well as its extortionate wage demands.

These conditions threaten another terrifying year for rent payers. Realty leaders and civic workers realize that measures must be started long in advance to prevent greater suffering than ever next fall. In the face of the public menace the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering has practically gone to pieces as the only effective bulwark between profiteering landlords and defenseless tenants. Something must be done at once, and no one seems to be intelligent enough or strong enough to make the proper move.

Builders who were looked to for constructive operations are making the situation worse by joining the speculative crowd who buy houses with the aim of raising rents and selling them at a quick profit. They say they can buy "cheaper than they can build and their profits are quicker and more sure—profits which, of course, must be covered out of tenants. Speculators who led the buying and selling during the last year are still as active as ever, their only excuse being that they have no choice on the estate. The value of the estate is not given.

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one of their houses with the start of the year. Speculators, landlords and "renters" all seem to have the word that they can go as far as they like "without interference from public officers. There is a quiet understanding that they will raise the rent as long as they do not permit themselves to be dragged too prominently into the limelight.

Although the production of more buildings is the key to the situation, relief in this direction cannot be forced because the problem is economic and could be solved only by a change in conditions permitting a good profit for building operations. Not only would any State or city construction be temporary and of questionable relief, but the resultant sure loss would be thrust upon the taxpayers, who in turn would have to place it along to the landlords had taking it out of the pockets of the very people whom it was intended to aid.

Legal means for making the rent squeeze less oppressive are under consideration. One was introduced this week in the Legislature by Senator Kaplan of the Fifteenth District. It is intended to protect hundreds of thousands of tenants in their old understandings with landlords, making it impossible for new leases and owners to disregard agreements made by former landlords. The new landlords will not be able under it to raise rents to the old landlords had taking it out of the pockets of the very people whom it was intended to aid.

The 1919 amendment created a deadlock for tenants during the rent profiteering period," said Senator Kaplan today. "The old Section 225 of the Real Property Law authorized landlords to make a new lease for a year binding against the landlord or tenant who sublets." "The 1919 amendment made such old leases illegal and created a tenancy from month to month. This gave the 'renters' their chance. They would obtain a house and raise the rent upon promise that the rate would hold the same to the end of the year. In a month or two they would raise again, saying that the old lease was not legal. We intend to stop this at once."

ZELAYA'S WILL FILED.

Widow and Children of Former Nicaraguan President Get Estate. The will of Jose Santos Zelaya, former President of Nicaragua, who died in New York May 18, filed for probate with the Surrogate today, bequeathed practically all his estate to his widow, four daughters and three sons. Two sons live in New York. They are Carlos of No. 203 West 104th Street and Horacio of No. 350 West 104th Street. The widow and daughter live in Nicaragua. The President educated and gave various sums of money and real estate to his children. He has no claim on the estate. The value of the estate is not given.

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